

S 4454

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

April 17, 1986

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 2319) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2319

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SECTION 1. CONTINUATION OF COMMISSION.

(a) PURPOSE.—Section 3(1) of the Act of August 27, 1984 (98 Stat. 1473), is amended—

- (1) by striking out "first"; and
- (2) by inserting "first" before "occurs".

(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 8 of the Act of August 27, 1984 (98 Stat. 1475), is amended by striking out "1986" and inserting in lieu thereof "of each year".

(c) TERMINATION.—Section 9 of the Act of August 27, 1984 (98 Stat. 1475), is amended by striking out "submitting its report under section 8" and inserting in lieu thereof "April 20, 1989".

## SEC. 2. COMPOSITION OF COMMISSION.

Section 4(a)(6) of the Act of August 27, 1984 (98 Stat. 1473), is amended by striking out "fourteen" and inserting in lieu thereof "twenty-three".

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. DOLE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

## CRIME BILL

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I inquire of the two distinguished leaders if my understanding is correct that there will be no problem about calling up the crime bill if there is no amendment proposed. Is that the general situation?

Mr. DOLE. It is my understanding that if there is no amendment, there is no objection to calling up the bill. I am not certain, though, that those who may have objected understand precisely what the amendment might be.

Mr. HELMS. Let me say to my two very good friends that I do not believe any Senator will oppose this highly appropriate legislation contained in my amendment. It is to eliminate a moral scourge that is building in this country, and I do not say that lightly. It is this thing called "Dial-a-Porn," whereby children can dial a number, and it is charged to their parents' telephone bill, and then they listen for a few minutes, as I understand it, to the worst sort of garbage imaginable.

This amendment is very simple, and I will share copies of it with the leaders on both sides. I hope the Senate might agree to accept this amendment on a voice vote. I think that after the amendment is examined, there will be no problem about it. I understand that Senator BRADLEY, for example, is in favor of it, as are others. I will be glad to make a copy of the amendment and

other documentation available to all Senators.

I did not know that the proposal to call up this amendment was going to be made today. The information is on the way over here. I ask both leaders if they will check and see if there is any objection to that amendment.

I might say that the Commission on Pornography will reportedly recommend this amendment. This was published in the paper yesterday. So I would appreciate the cooperation of both leaders on this, if possible. Otherwise, we could talk about freestanding consideration of the legislation, or whatever. But I do want the Senate to move on this piece of legislation.

Mr. DOLE. I certainly share the views just expressed by Senator HELMS. I do not know of any opposition to the particular amendment. I think the opposition was that if we start amendments, we may trigger a string of amendments. Maybe we could deal with it in a freestanding way or this way, if there is no objection.

On TV last week, they were giving some of the horror stories because of this kind of program and how it would expose very young children to a lot of, as the Senator from North Carolina has said, garbage; that they can just dial a number and someone there is willing to provide a service.

I have not looked at the amendment, but I hope we can deal directly with that kind of conduct. To shut it off would be the way to deal with it.

Mr. HELMS. That is precisely what the amendment would do—to put an end to this.

Mr. DeCONCINI. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from North Carolina for trying to bring up that amendment at this time. I will support that amendment, and I hope he will continue to persist in bringing it up.

## WHERE ARE OUR ALLIES?

Mr. DeCONCINI. Mr. President, in 1962 when President Kennedy asked French President Charles De Gaulle to cooperate in the blockade of Cuba, the French leader replied with the loyalty of an ally; "If there is a war, I will be with you." He remembered that 4 million brave Americans served in World War I. He remembered that 116,708 Americans died in this defense of Europe. He remembered the dedication of 16 million Americans who served and the 407,298 who died in World War II. He had visited the American graves in Normandy. "Those Were the Days, My Friend," as the song goes.

The night before last, on the news, I watched as some European allies burned the American flag. As I painfully viewed the "Stars and Stripes" in flames, I thought about the missing F-111 and the French decision to deny overflight rights to these brave men. This only complicated the dangers of this rigorous mission, increasing the

length by more than 1,200 miles. General De Gaulle would apologize for this cowardly abdication of responsibility and friendship by the French Government.

I am not proud of the conduct of the country of my ancestors in this affair. Italians as well as West Germans burned the American flag that has twice liberated their peoples from a similar terror imposed by Adolph Hitler. Mr. Qadhafi utilizes the identical tactics and rhetoric that was used then. I feel a great sense of dismay, disappointment, and shame with this general practice of appeasement toward terrorists by our allies.

Mr. President, I looked up the word "alliance" and found as synonyms such words as "coalition," "union," "partnership," "cooperation," "affiliation," and "concern." I find these terms conspicuously absent in our alliance with France, Italy, and West Germany. I would like to thank Prime Minister Thatcher, who had carefully examined United States and British evidence against Libyan leader Qadhafi and found it conclusive, and supported the attack against Libya. She remembered. She remembered Churchill's words: "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."

After the fall of France in July of 1940, Charles De Gaulle broadcast from London to the French people the following message:

Since those whose duty it was to hold the sword of France have let it fall, I have picked up its broken point.

Those were the days, my friends! Charles De Gaulle was a friend to the United States. He remembered. How quickly others have forgotten!

## QADHAFI, TERRORISM, AND THE STINGER

Mr. DeCONCINI. Mr. President, the previous sale of Stinger missiles to Saudi Arabia contained tight security measures that were conditional to the sale. We cannot guarantee that such safety measures can or even will be taken by the rebels fighting in Angola or Afghanistan. There is no need to give these freedom fighters the best that our military has to offer without full faith and knowledge that these missiles will be stored under the same conditions outlined for Saudi Arabia. I wish to reiterate what has been stated in the past: "Not a single airplane or airport in the civilized world will be safe if these weapons fall into the wrong hands."

Today, we are assaulted by a terrible war. Not a war of conventional means, however, but a subversive, insane war. A war that has no rules, no set battleground and no clear warriors. Terrorism, Mr. President, is a cancer—springing up in isolated incidences, killing without reason, direction or justice.

Recently, the United States has been under attack by this cowardly

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work of the Commission is not yet finished. This legislation will permit the Commission to carry on its effective work for the next 3 years, and in doing so, we will enable the Commission to continue to spread Dr. King's message of justice and hope, and bring us all to a deeper understanding of his life and his remarkable contributions that made this a better land for all Americans. I urge the Senate approve this measure, so that the Commission may continue its essential work.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, I am pleased to join my colleagues, Senators D'AMATO, KENNEDY, DOLE, and HOLLINGS, in sponsoring legislation to change the termination date of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission.

The Holiday Commission was established in August 1984 by Public Law 98-399 to assist in the first observance of the Federal legal holiday honoring Martin Luther King, Jr. Under the able leadership of Coretta Scott King, and with no appropriation from the Federal Treasury, the Commission established the theme for the holiday, planned and coordinated ceremonies and activities in keeping with the observance, and generally set the tone which made the first holiday observance a success.

To build on this success, we introduce this legislation to extend the life of the Commission from April 1986 to April 1989. With the extension, the Commission can keep up the momentum established by the first observance and pay particular attention to institutionalizing the holiday and assuring its future success through guidance and assistance to the various State holiday commissions.

As we observe Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birth as a national holiday, we do more than simply honor Dr. King. We also promote the spirit of reconciliation and peacemaking that is Dr. King's legacy to us. The enactment of this bill will advance this broad concept of our new national holiday.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, today, I join in cosponsoring legislation to extend the life of the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission for 3 additional years, and to increase the number of Commissioners from 14 to 23. No Federal funds would be required, and the activities of the Commission will continue to be supported by private donations.

Few people in our history have done more to change America than Martin Luther King, Jr. His vision for America—his dream—has come to symbolize the ideals of our most heralded forefathers. At a time when the soul of this great Nation was nearly torn apart by hate and fear, the perseverance and eloquence of this one great man inspired a people and a world to search souls and right civil wrongs.

And we, in Congress, had the knowledge and wisdom to recognize and

commemorate this great man and his accomplishments by establishing a holiday—the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday. It is a day set aside to reflect on the continuing struggle for a more perfect society where freedom, opportunity, and equal justice under the law are not just ideals but actualities for all.

To help our Nation celebrate this day in the appropriate spirit and manner, Congress also established the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission. The Commission was charged with the duty of coordinating efforts with Federal, State, and local governments to encourage appropriate ceremonies and activities, and to provide advice and assistance to both the public and private sectors for planning and participating the first celebration of this holiday.

For the first time in history, this country shared Martin Luther King's dream by celebrating his birthday on January 20, 1986. I had the opportunity to participate in some of the activities and ceremonies symbolic of Dr. King's dream, as did many other citizens across the Nation. The Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday was a success, and the Commission was, to a large degree, responsible for this great achievement.

Now, we must ask ourselves, "what next?" How should Americans celebrate this holiday for years to come? Will future generations associate Dr. King's birthday with long weekends and department store sales? I would hope not. The great challenge facing this country is to ensure that our descendants honor Dr. King on his birthday by confronting their own consciences, reflecting on democratic ideals and the King legacy, and working to fulfill his dream.

The legislation before us today helps to achieve that very purpose. On April 20, the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission is scheduled to expire. By extending the life of the Commission for 3 additional years, more work can be done to bring individuals together from all races, religions, and stations in life, who can join in the spirit of togetherness as a family, a community, and a Nation on this holiday. To achieve a task so great also calls for the dedication and hard work of individuals representing a larger segment of our society, who can bring to the Commission new ideas and creative talents.

If we continue to strive toward this goal—if we are able to impart to our children the message that Dr. King brought us—then it is my belief that in days to come, all Americans will celebrate this holiday by commemorating not only the dream articulated, but the dream fulfilled.

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today, with the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. KENNEDY, and the distinguished majority leader, Senator DOLE, to introduce a bill to amend Public Law 98-399, which es-

tablished the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission. The purpose of our bill is to enable this Commission to continue its work with respect to our annual celebration of Mr. King's birthday, to remind America and the world of those ideals for which Mr. King marched, preached, and finally died.

Since 1984, the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission, with great success, has encouraged and coordinated efforts with Americans from all walks of life in the observance of the first Federal legal holiday honoring Martin Luther King, Jr. The Commission has assisted organizations and institutions from all segments of our society, from religious and educational to business, labor, and government.

The first observance, which took place this January, was a momentous success, but it was only the first. We must make certain that this holiday will ignite Mr. King's spirit in all of us for years to come.

Unfortunately, the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission will expire on April 20, 1986, unless we act quickly. Our bill extends the mandate of this Commission through April 20, 1989. Passage of our bill does not cost the Federal Government a single penny, but gives this Commission new life and the opportunity to continue uninterrupted in its effort, indeed, our effort, to carry the legacy of Dr. King into the future.

The celebration of Martin Luther King's birthday is not just a celebration of a man and his life, or even of black people, but of a triumph of all people, black and white, over the chains of racial conflict that have bound the American people for years. It is a time for serious reflection on a dream for national unity. It is a day in which every American is involved in the celebration of Dr. King's life, legacy, and dream.

The Commission we established in 1984 assists us in this effort. This Commission has asked for, and received the cooperation of Governors and U.S. territories to establish their own holiday commissions. I know of 37 States and three territories which already have done so. Hopefully, this trend will continue. With passage of our bill, it will.

We must not stop now when we have just begun to make real, lasting progress. I believe there are many Members of this Congress who believe, as I do, in "bridge building," and that just as many realize that the bridge we have been building over the chasm of racial bigotry and conflict has taken the better part of our Nation's history. We must make certain that each celebration of Dr. King's birthday is a renewing of our commitment to make his dream come true.

I urge my colleagues to join us in a commitment we all share. I urge support and passage of this bill.

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siege. A TWA airplane, flying over the Mediterranean, had a hole ripped through it in which four innocent victims plummeted to their death. All of these victims were Americans. One was a 4-month-old child. The bomb was allegedly planted by a known international terrorist who boarded in Cairo and debarked in Athens. This terrorist is associated with the Arab Revolutionary Brigades, which is linked with the Abu Nidal group, the group responsible for the Rome and Vienna airport bombings last December.

Recently, a bomb exploded in a Berlin discotheque killing 21-year-old Army sergeant Kenneth Terrance Ford and injuring 64 other GI's. There is no one in custody, but there is strong belief that Libyan leader Qadhafi is responsible for this brutal murder.

In addition to the terrorist threat, delivering the Stinger to Savimbi in Angola will escalate regional conflict and seriously impair United States efforts to negotiate a peaceful settlement between Angola, Namibia and South Africa. This will also increase the tension between the United States Government and the Soviet Union in the South African region and globally.

Providing these Stinger missiles to Mr. Savimbi raises many questions in this Senator's mind. He has claimed to have shot down commercial/civilian airliners on four occasions. The State Department verifies that at least twice he has successfully shot down Diamond Mine Co. commercial aircraft carrying employees.

The U.S. Department of State, in its publication "Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1984," described Savimbi's UNITA by stating that "... with increasing frequency in 1984 UNITA's tactics have verged on terrorism." In 1983 a UNITA spokesman claimed to have shot down a plane which carried 126 civilians. Do we want UNITA to have Stingers?

We have been slow reacting to terrorism in the past. I support the President's action to strike in preemptive fashion against Libya even though it certainly is not pleasant to have to do something like this. I have been critical of President Reagan and past Presidents when they have talked tough and not acted. I am glad that in this instance specific and strong action has been taken. This was a high risk response, but I see no alternative when faced with such a radical leader as Mr. Qadhafi.

Mr. Qadhafi, has virtually stated, "We have the right to fight America, and we have the right to export terrorism to them." From my training and experience as an attorney, statements such as this connected with the evidence in the Berlin disco and TWA bombing give the United States the right to use self-defense as justification for this action. The United Nations legally recognizes this right in

article 51. Democracies have a right and duty to defend their citizens.

We also need to think long and hard about preventive actions before terrorists strike. The transfer of the Stinger missiles to rebel forces in Afghanistan and Angola is irresponsible and hasty. Having these weapons available in areas where we are unable to monitor them or ensure that regulations are adhered to appears to be inviting terrorist organizations to advance to a new level of terrorism. In 1985 we had 13 significant terrorist attacks involving U.S. citizens. It is difficult enough to combat these murders without the Stingers. The Stinger missile is the wild card in Colonel Qadhafi's deck of terrorist cards. In this volatile conflict with Libya we are virtually at war over terrorism. The "mad dog" of the Middle East does not need U.S. weapons to further escalate this battle.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DENTON). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 5 minutes or a shorter period as if in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## THE SOVIETS' SALT ADVANTAGE

Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, recently two of our colleagues, Senators QUAYLE and HOLLINGS, sent a Dear Colleague letter dated the 10th of April of this year, the subject of which was the SALT II agreement, and the decision as to whether or not we should continue to be bound or act as though we are bound by this agreement which was of course never ratified by the U.S. Senate.

Mr. President, one of the key arguments made by those who would have us continue to adhere to the SALT II limits is that without continued adherence, the Soviets would be free to build considerably more weapons than they now have. In an important Dear Colleague letter, I think that Senators QUAYLE and HOLLINGS have brought this argument before us, and challenged it in a way that deserves our attention.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, April 10, 1986.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: Despite the Soviets' continued violation of the limits contained in the unratified, expired SALT II agreement, Congressional appeals are being made to have the President uphold these limits this May by dismantling two operational Poseidon submarines. The dismantling of these

submarines clearly raises the question of whether or not continued adherence to SALT II is in our best interest even if the Soviets do choose to fully comply.

Ironically, the key argument made in favor of continuing adherence to SALT II is that without it, the Soviets would be free to build considerably more weapons than they now have. Yet, as the attached sheets demonstrate, even under SALT II limits—which apply primarily to missile launchers, not their specific payloads—the Soviets could add over 6,400 ballistic missile warheads to their arsenal within the next 6 to 7 years. At the same time, because planned U.S. strategic modernization emphasizes the deployment of missiles with fewer warheads than existing systems, SALT during the same period will require that the U.S. reduce its strategic arsenal by between 211 and 736 warheads.

Whether or not the Soviets would actually choose to make such additions, of course, is open to question given that they already have more than enough prompt warheads to destroy virtually all fixed U.S. targets of interest. Still, if we continue to adhere to SALT II, it will only codify our acceptance of a worsening and already destabilizing asymmetry. Certainly, if we are serious at all about arms control, we can do much better than build on this.

Sincerely,

DAN QUAYLE,  
ERNEST F. HOLLINGS,  
U.S. Senators.

## SOVIET ICBM RV INCREASES POSSIBLE UNDER SALT I AND II

(Next 6 to 7 years)

Missile	Carrying	Will replace	Missile	Carrying	For a net increase in the number of prompt warheads of
SS-24.....	10	150	SS-17's	4	900
SS-26 (follow-on to SS-24).....	10	360	SS-19's	6	1,440
SS-23.....	(*)	500+	SS-11's	1	0 to 1,000
SS-27 (follow-on to SS-18).....	(*)	308	SS-18's	10 to 12	616 to 1,232
Total.....					+2,956 to 4,072

\* Warheads each.

\* The size and payloads of these two missiles is a matter of dispute.

\* With a potential to carry three warheads each.

\* At least 14 warheads each.

\* Potential.

## SOVIET SLBM RV INCREASES POSSIBLE UNDER SALT I AND II LIMITS

(Next 6 to 7 years)

Missile	Carrying	Will replace	Missile	Carrying	For a net RV increase
SS-N-23..	8 to 9	80	SS-N-6's & SS-N-17's	1	560 to 640
SS-N-23..	8 to 9	240	SS-N-18's	3 to 7	480 to 1,200
Total.....					+1,040 to 1,840

\* Warheads each.

## U.S. SLBM RV REDUCTIONS REQUIRED UNDER SALT I AND II LIMITS

(Next 6 to 7 years)

Missile	Carrying	Will replace	Missile	Carrying	Net decrease in RV's
C-4.....	8	168	C-3	10	-336

\* Warheads each.

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[One Trident/year replaces 1.5 Poseidon/year]

**U.S. POSEIDON OR MM III RV REDUCTIONS  
REQUIRED UNDER SALT I & II**

(Next 6 to 7 years)

To compensate for the 75 ALCM bombers U.S. will deploy over 120 allowed under SALT II. (Each over 120 requires party to dismantle a MIRVed launcher<sup>1</sup>). 75 Poseidon equals -750 RV's; 75 MM III's equals -225 RV's.

Actual decrease likely to be between these 2 numbers.

**U.S. RV INCREASES LIKELY UNDER SALT I & II LIMITS**

(Next 6 to 7 years)

50 MX (500 RV's)—50 MM III (150 RV's) equals +350. If we deploy 50.

SICBM will have no impact on RV count since it will replace MM II's (450 of them) 1 for 1 several years into late 1990's.

(Tables reflect adjustments to correct SS-25 and SS-N-23 tabulation errors made in the original charts).

Mr. WILSON. I thank the Chair.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GORTON). Without objection, it is so ordered.

**VISIT TO THE SENATE BY MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT**

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I wish to notify the Senate that a very distinguished group representing the Conservative Backbench Tourism Committee of the British Parliament is visiting the Senate at this moment, for the benefit of those Senators who may be listening. I have explained to my colleagues from Great Britain that many of my Senate colleagues are in committee meetings this Thursday afternoon preparing legislation that may come to the floor this evening.

We are indeed honored to have these distinguished guests with us today. They are here on a mission to look into the tourism questions, as well as foreign relations questions, that exist between our two nations. They are guests of mine, the Senate, and the Secretary of the Senate, Jo-Anne Coe. I am proud to note that one of the Members of Parliament, Simon Coombs, is the Secretary's son-in-law. They are meeting with Members of the House and Senate and the executive branch in an effort to promote tourism between our two countries.

I believe it is particularly appropriate at this time to extend our thanks to our guests, to their Prime Minister, and their Government, for the support that Great Britain has given to the

United States on the current Libyan problem.

Mr. President, I would like to say that we are pleased that the chairman of the British Conservative Backbench Tourism Committee, David Gilroy Bevan, who represents Birmingham Yardley, is here and has spoken to a luncheon earlier, which was attended by Senator DOLE, Congressman BADHAM, and many leaders of the tourism industry in the United States.

I would like to take this opportunity to introduce the other members of the committee as well. John Butterfill, a Member of Parliament, is representing Bournemouth West, the vice chairman; Conal Gregory, a Member of Parliament representing York, is the joint vice chairman; Roger Gale representing Thanet North, a Member of Parliament, is the secretary; Roger King, a Member of Parliament representing Birmingham Northfield, is the joint secretary; Richard Alexander is a Member of Parliament representing Newark; Simon Coombs is a Member of Parliament representing Swindon, who has a special relation with our Secretary; and David Lightbown is a Member of Parliament representing Staffordshire.

Mr. President, the current situation with terrorism and tourism is something that has interested all of us. As chairman of the Business, Trade, and Tourism Subcommittee of the Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee, I have taken a particular interest. It has been said that the current round of terrorism may well result in less Americans traveling to Europe. I do not know if that is true, but I do think that we should all work together to end terrorism, and to carefully analyze our current situation because the shoe could be on the other foot in the future.

I think it is very appropriate that we are listening to our friends and colleagues, recognizing that problems with safe travel have not existed for the most part in Great Britain and, indeed, as I am quick to point out, that Great Britain has been the only country that has stood with us in our current difficult situation with Libya.

Mr. President, I am very proud to present these Members to the U.S. Senate.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**SCHEDULE**

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I have had some inquiries from both sides on what we may do the remainder of the day.

One matter we thought we had before the Senate at this moment, the Bankruptcy Court Judges Act, has been delayed because of some area of dispute that we hope can be worked out and the bill taken up later.

I do believe that we will be able to complete action this afternoon on S. 1236, technical amendments to the crime bill. It is a matter that has been worked out on both sides. I have been advised that it took about 30 days to do that, so we hope we can dispose of that matter at 4 o'clock.

The Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) wants to propose an amendment to that bill, and it is now in the process of being circulated. It is called the antidial-a-porn amendment. In effect, it would prohibit that service being offered particularly to young people, who apparently dial a number and get a lot of garbage on the telephone. If that amendment can be offered to S. 1236, it is my hope that the Senator from North Carolina will let us proceed to the bill and perhaps bring up his proposal now or at a later time as a freestanding measure.

It is also my hope that this afternoon we can lay before the Senate a message from the House on S. 49, the gun control bill. I see no reason why we cannot dispose of that this afternoon. It is a major piece of legislation that passed the House with an overwhelming majority. It is my intention to do that.

I am also contemplating the drug export bill. There may be some difficulty in proceeding to that bill. I hope not. It came out of the committee, I think, with only two dissenting votes, one of those being a proxy. It is a matter of some importance, and I hope we can complete action on that bill this afternoon, though I doubt that is going to happen. If not, it is possible that we will move to proceed to the drug export bill within a day or so, file a cloture motion and have a cloture vote next week.

On Monday, also, we believe we can get a time agreement on the nomination of Donald M. Newman to be Under Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services. There is some opposition to the nomination, but I hope we can work out a time agreement which may result in a vote, perhaps not a rollcall, on Monday.

So we have a number of items we can probably take care of today.

I alert my colleagues that if we do complete action on S. 1236 very quickly after 4—I urge those who are responsible for that proposal to be here at 4; we should have done this at 1, and it is now 10 after 3—then we would ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House on S. 49, the gun control bill, unless there is some reason not to do that. I hope we can dispose of that this afternoon and anything else that Members on either side would like to bring before the Senate.

<sup>1</sup> 99 ALCM bombers now deployed; 195 will be deployed by 1992.

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CHRONOLOGY OF LIBYAN SUPPORT FOR TERRORISM  
1980-85—ContinuedCHRONOLOGY OF LIBYAN SUPPORT FOR TERRORISM  
1980-85—ContinuedCHRONOLOGY OF LIBYAN SUPPORT FOR TERRORISM  
1980-85—Continued

Cyprus	Libyan businessman assassinated in downtown Nicosia by an unidentified gunman. The victim was the director of an offshore holding company and was believed to be an opponent of the Libyan regime.	March	United Kingdom	Four bombs explode in London and Manchester near homes of Libyan exiles or at businesses frequented by them. Over 25 people injured. Three other bombs defused. Nine Libyan suspects arrested.	February	Libya	Tunisian and French Embassies in Tripoli sacked and burned by a mob while Libyan authorities took no action.	
March	Italy	Libyan jeweler murdered in his shop in Rome. A silenced, equipped pistol was left at the scene by the assassin.	Sudan	One Libyan TU-22 bomber drops bombs on Omdurman, Sudan, site of a radio transmitter used by anti-Qadhafi oppositionists.	1979: December	Libya	An estimated 2,000 Libyans set fire to the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli. The Libyan authorities did not respond to requests by the Embassy for protection.	
February	Austria	Former Libyan Ambassador to Austria severely wounded by two shots fired from a car outside his home in Vienna. The victim had supported Qadhafi's seizure of power in 1969, but he quit his post in disgust at the regime in 1980.	February	Libya	Following annual Libyan General People's Congress, the Libyan Revolutionary Committees announce that all Libyan exiles must return to Libya or face "the death penalty."	November	West Germany	Two Libyans arrested with three suspected Palestinians for an unspecified terrorist operation.
1984: November	Egypt	President Mubarak announces that four assassins sent to Egypt by Libya to kill former Libyan Prime Minister Bakouss had been arrested and forced to send fake pictures to the Libyan Embassy in Malta showing Bakouss apparently dead. Official Libyan press sources then claimed Bakouss had been executed by suicide squads sent abroad "to liquidate enemies of the revolution."	Congo	Libyan authorities take no action while a mob burned the Jordanian Embassy in Tripoli. Chadian dissidents ready to negotiate with Government of Chad threatened in Brazzaville, Congo.	<b>QADHAFI, TERRORISM AND THE STINGER</b>			
September	Italy	A Libyan exile was found gagged and strangled in a hotel in Rome. The victim had been the subject of Libyan requests for deportation to Libya.	1983: August	Burkina	Libya gave material support to coup in Burkina.	<b>Mr. DECONCINI.</b> Mr. President, the previous sale of Stinger missiles to Saudi Arabia contained tight security measures that were conditional to the sale. We cannot guarantee that such safety measures can or even will be taken by the rebels fighting in Angola or Afghanistan. There is no need to give these freedom fighters the best that our military has to offer without full faith and knowledge that these missiles will be stored under the same conditions outlined for Saudi Arabia. I wish to reiterate what has been stated in the past: "Not a single airplane or airport in the civilized world will be safe if these weapons fall into the wrong hands."		
Chad	Chadians discover plot to assassinate President Habre with an attaché case bomb. Evidence of the plot, including photographs of the bomb, was provided to the United Nations the following February when Chad lodged a complaint against Libya.	July	Chad	Libya invaded Chad for the second time. Occupation continues into 1985.	Today, we are assaulted by a terrible war. Not a war of conventional means, however, but a subversive, insane war. A war that has no rules, no set battleground and no clear warriors. Terrorism, Mr. President, is a cancer—springing up in isolated incidences, killing without reason, direction, or justice.			
August	United Kingdom	One of six Libyans awaiting trial for bomb attacks in London in March 1983 found shot to death in a London apartment. The victim may have been silenced by the Libyan Government.	June	West Germany	Eight Libyan students in West Germany, all members of an anti-Qadhafi group, complain Libyan agents are harassing and threatening them.	Recently, the United States has been under attack by this cowardly siege. A TWA airplane, flying over the Mediterranean, had a hole ripped through it in which four innocent victims plummeted to their death. All of these victims were Americans. One was a 4-month-old child. This bomb was allegedly planted by a known international terrorist who boarded in Cairo and debarked in Athens. This terrorist is associated with the Arab Revolutionary Brigades, which is linked with the Abu Nidal group, the group responsible for the Rome and Vienna airport bombings last December.		
Belgium	A bomb wrecks a car parked in front of the Zairian Embassy in Brussels.	February	Libya	Libyan General People's Congress warns all Libyans in exile to return home or face the "anger of the Libyan people."	Recently, a bomb exploded in a Berlin discotheque killing 21-year-old Army Sgt. Kenneth Terrance Ford and injuring 64 other GI's. There is no one in custody, but there is strong belief that Libyan leader Qadhafi is responsible for this brutal murder.			
July	Belgium	A bomb exploded in the Brussels office of Air Zaire.	1982: November	Sudan	No incidents known.	In addition to the terrorist threat, delivering the Stinger to Savimbi in Angola will escalate regional conflict		
Red Sea	Libya mined the Red Sea, damaging 18 merchant ships of varying nationalities.	October	Sudan	Several bombs explode near government installations in Khartoum. Planned assassination of visiting Chadian official, Houssein Habre, failed when those sent to conduct the operation surrendered.				
Greece	Two Libyan students found murdered in their apartment in a crime reminiscent of Libyan killings of anti-Qadhafi students in 1980 and 1981. The two were beaten, strangled, and gagged before being shot twice in the back.	Egypt	Two bombs explode in luggage being unloaded from a plane coming from Libya via Malta. Two Libyan SU-22s that fired at U.S. Navy F-14s over Gulf of Sidra shot down.					
June	Greece	Anti-Qadhafi Libyan editor of an Arab newspaper in Athens killed by two men on a motorbike.	August	Libya	Anti-Qadhafi Libyan student killed in Ogden, Utah.			
May	Libya	A Libyan-born citizen known to distribute anti-Qadhafi literature at his store shot by a Libyan employee of Libyan Arab Airlines.	July	United States	Bomb explodes in front of Chadian Embassy in Khartoum.			
April	United Kingdom	Jana, the official Libyan news agency, announces "the Libyan masses have decided to form suicide commandos to chase traitors and stray dogs wherever they are and liquidate them physically."	June	Sudan	Libyan gunmen open fire on passengers arriving at Rome's airport on a flight from Algiers. Prominent anti-Qadhafi exile was the target.			
Libya	A bomb hidden in an unclaimed suitcase probably unloaded from a Libyan airliner explodes at London's Heathrow Airport, injuring 25.	February	Italy	Libyan submarine in the Gambia caused break in relations. Senegalese troops intervene under a mutual defense treaty.				
United Kingdom	A number of British subjects in Libya arrested on trumped-up charges as hostages in order to pressure British Government during siege of Libyan People's Bureau in London.	1980: November	United Kingdom	Anti-Qadhafi Libyan student brutally murdered in London.				
	British policewoman killed and 11 anti-Qadhafi demonstrators wounded by gunfire from London Libyan People's Bureau. After a siege, British authorities found weapons and spent shell casings in the vacated embassy.	October	Chad	Two children of an anti-Qadhafi Libyan poisoned by eating peanuts containing thallium.				
		The Gambia	Libyan forces occupied Chad. Qadhafi attempted to force a Libyan-Chadian union.					
		June	Italy	Libyan subversion in the Gambia caused break in relations. Senegalese troops intervene under a mutual defense treaty.				
		Libyan exile killed in Milan within hours after expiration of a deadline set by Qadhafi for all Libyan exiles to return home.						
		Libyan exile shot at in Rome. The arrested Libyan gunman says he was sent by Libya "to kill an enemy of the people."						
		Libyan exile killed in Athens. His throat was slit.						
		Libyan businessman found strangled to death in Rome.						
		Libyan exile gunned down in Bonn.						
		Libyan exile killed in Rome by two gunshots to the head.						
		Libyan lawyer shot and killed in London.						
		Well-known Libyan businessman killed. The arrested assassin said the victim was an enemy of Col. Qadhafi.						
		Two gunmen kill an anti-Qadhafi Libyan journalist.						



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## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

April 15, 1986

ment between Angola, Namibia, and South Africa. This will also increase the tension between the United States Government and the Soviet Union in the South African region and globally.

Providing these Stinger missiles to Mr. Savimbi raises many questions in this Senator's mind. He has claimed to have shot down commercial/civilian airliners on four occasions. The State Department verifies that at least twice he has successfully shot down Diamond Mine Co. commercial aircraft carrying employees.

The U.S. Department of State, in its publication "Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1984," described Savimbi's UNITA by stating that "... with increasing frequency in 1984 UNITA's tactics have verged on terrorism." In 1983 a UNITA spokesman claimed to have shot down a plane which carried 126 civilians. Do we want UNITA to have Stingers?

We have been slow reacting to terrorism in the past. I support the President's action to strike in pre-emptive fashion against Libya even though it certainly is not pleasant to have to do something like this. I have been critical of President Reagan and past Presidents when they have talked tough and not acted. I am glad that in this instance specific and strong action has been taken. This was a high risk response, but I see no alternative when faced with such a radical leader as Mr. Qadhafi.

Mr. Qadhafi has virulently stated, "We have the right to fight America, and we have the right to export terrorism to them." From my training and experience as an attorney, statements such as this connected with the evidence in the Berlin disco and TWA bombing give the United States the right to use self-defense as justification for this action. The United Nations legally recognizes this right in article 51. Democracies have a right and duty to defend their citizens.

We also need to think long and hard about preventive actions before terrorists strike. The transfer of the Stinger missiles to rebel forces in Afghanistan and Angola is irresponsible and hasty. Having these weapons available in areas where we are unable to monitor them or ensure that regulations are adhered to appears to be inviting terrorist organizations to advance to a new level of terrorism. In 1985 we had 13 significant terrorist attacks involving U.S. citizens. It is difficult enough to combat these murders without the Stingers. The Stinger missile is the wild card in Colonel Qadhafi's deck of terrorist cards. In this volatile conflict with Libya we are virtually at war over terrorism. The "mad dog" of the Middle East does not need U.S. weapons to further escalate this battle.

#### THE NEED TO TAKE ACTION ON THE BUDGET

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, I want to express my great concern

about our failure to take up and act on the budget resolution for fiscal year 1987. The Budget Committee reported a budget resolution on March 24, and Members have had ample time to study it. Yet action on the measure has been delayed, jeopardizing the orderly consideration of appropriations legislation and increasing the risk that the entire budget process will fall apart leaving us with automatic Gramm-Rudman cuts as our only option in September. None of us wants that to happen.

We are writing \$200 billion in hot checks a year, and everyone claims to be extremely concerned about the national debt. Yet, here we are on April 15, the official deadline in the budget act for the entire Congress to complete action on the budget for the next fiscal year, and the Senate hasn't even begun to debate the issue. The Senate Budget Committee approved a budget and sent it to the full Senate 22 days ago. I understand that the White House is opposed to this budget, but the President is unwilling to negotiate an alternative, so the budget is languishing while the President and Congress are at loggerheads. While we fiddle, the budget burns. We need to begin the debate on the budget now. These tremendous deficits may be the most critical issue we face as a nation, and we cannot afford to let political squabbling keep us from acting responsibly and in a timely fashion.

The budget bill reported from committee is not perfect, but it is a bipartisan, responsible measure. It certainly can stand to be improved, but it is a good starting place and there is no reason to delay further in bringing it up.

I urge the majority leader to turn to the consideration of the budget forthwith. The other issues we are debating pale in comparison to the enormity of our \$2 trillion-plus national debt, and we need to get on with taking the tough measures necessary to deal with it.

Mr. BOSCHWITZ. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MELCHER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

#### ELECTRIC CONSUMERS PROTECTION ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will

now resume consideration of S. 426, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 426) to amend the Federal Power Act to provide for more protection to electric consumers.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senator from Montana is recognized to offer his amendments on wheeling of power.

Mr. MELCHER. Mr. President, last Friday afternoon when we discussed this bill, I laid down the criteria for what I thought a worthwhile amendment would be. We discussed it for about an hour, I suspect. Out of that discussion came some interesting points.

Immediately afterward, I asked, as I said I would do on Friday, the Edison Electric Institute to look at the language of the proposed amendment and to give me a critique on it, their learned feelings and understandings of what effect it would have on current law.

They used some of their fine attorneys to provide that critique, which was given to me yesterday about noon. I very much appreciated that.

I believe while we have not satisfied by any means their objections to the proposed amendment, nevertheless there was an indication that there might be some method to satisfy their objections and still satisfy the public interest.

I suspect that anybody reading this RECORD would wonder first what it is all about to use that term "wheeling." I will attempt a definition of wheeling.

As I understand it, and I believe this to be correct, wheeling means the electrical transmission on lines owned by one utility of the electrical power generated by another utility. The utility company which owns the transmission lines is paid for the service by the second utility company.

Mr. President, I shall offer a limited and narrow amendment to pertinent sections of the Federal Power Act passed in 1935, as amended by the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act, called PURPA, amended in 1973.

The amendment will change existing law in circumstances when one utility company would be required to carry electrical power generated by another utility company over its transmission lines.

The amendment will be narrow and limited because its requirements will meet these objectives.

First, the utility company with the transmission lines must have room, that is, unused capacity, to carry additional electrical power.

Second, the utility company would not use capacity on its transmission lines and cannot be forced to carry additional power if in doing so the circumstances would significantly burden the utility company's ratepayers. In